Dateline September 15, 1960

Congress finally adjourned from its short summer session the first day of this month after the House and the Senate could not agree on whether the Dominican Republic's "bonus" sugar allotment should be taken away. With the death of the new sugar bill, President Eisenhower issued a statement saying that he "regards the situation resulting from the failure to act as extremely serious." The inability of Congress to act on the sugar bill left the President without any authorization to restrict the Dominican sugar imports.

Thus, Congress ended its summer session on much the same note as its adjournment in July when the two houses were trying to work out a bill giving the President power to cut the quota of Cuban sugar to be marketed in this country.

Although feelings are mixed about the net results of the summer session, almost everyone agrees that it was a backfire for the Democrats. Most political writers seem to agree that the Kennedy-Johnson ticket didn't gain much help from this session. The *Washington Post* summed up much of the prevailing opinion in its headline: "Let's Hope the Electorate Wasn't Looking."

Senator Kennedy's bill to increase the minimum wage—one of the Democratic "must" items during the election year—got tangled up in a Senate-House conference committee disagreement. The Senate delegation hoped for a compromise between the Senate $1.25 per hour and the House $1.15 minimum. However, when the House refused to budge and demanded the $1.15 or nothing, compromise efforts collapsed and both bills died in conference. Although a rebuff to Kennedy, several writers are pointing to the 62-34 Senate vote approving

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Dateline

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Kennedy's program and are seeing political strength there.

The Democratic ticket received some credit for getting the mutual aid bill through. When the President balked at a conference cut of over $250 million, the Democratic nominees got the Senate to replace over half the cut. However, the House stood fast on its side and only about one-fourth of the cut was replaced.

The final foreign aid appropriation was $3,787,350,000. This was almost $500 million under the president's original request, but he approved it anyway. The bill was about $200 million more than the House bill sent to the Senate last June.

Foreign aid was one of five appropriation bills put through during the summer session. Among the other four was a $4 billion public works measure.

The Federal Aid to Education bill, which would have provided money to build schools and pay teachers, bogged down when the House and Senate passed different versions. The Senate bill would have appropriated $1.8 billion for construction and authorized special funds to raise teachers' salaries, while the House bill, which would have appropriated only half of the $1.8 billion, contained no teacher provision. Democrats looked warily at an amendment attached to the House version restricting the construction to integrated schools. Thus, they exerted no pressure to get the House bill out of Rules committee, where it died.

Medical care for the aged—the second "must" bill in the summer session (see "Dateline," Sept. 1)—ended up as a watered down program to be financed by Federal and state funds. The bill liberalized Federal assistance grants to states to provide medical care for the aged who are unable to pay for care. The passage of a moderate Social Security bill will bring some improvements to the Social Security program.

In spite of the ever-present political stumbling block, Congress did get some other things done this session. Among these were:

- authorization to the administration to plan a $600 million economic aid program for Latin America, including $100 million for rehabilitation of Chile, recently wrecked by earthquakes.
- Senate ratification of the Antarctic Treaty, assuring use of the South

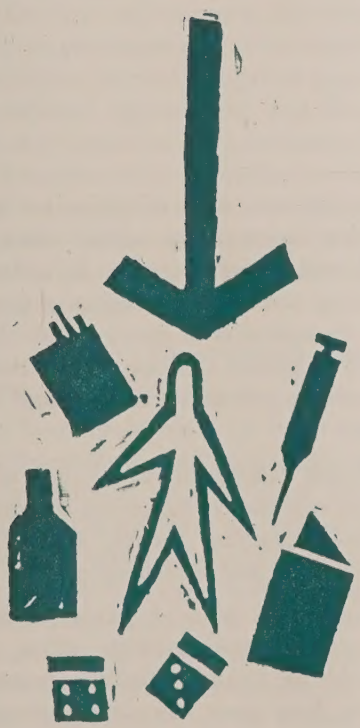
Polar region for peaceful purposes. The Senate also ratified three other international treaties.
- suspension of the "equal time" provision of the Federal Communications act to permit televised debates by the major presidential candidates.
- passage of a limited housing bill that kept alive Federal loans for college dormitories and community facilities and also continued Federal guarantees for home-improvement loans. The proposed omnibus bill calling for $1.4 billion to promote public housing, urban renewal, college housing and other projects was blocked in the House.

The September Pennsylvania Railroad strike continued to tie up part of the eastern United States after the two striking unions turned down a proposal for settlement through arbitration of the major issues.

The Transport Workers union and the AFL System federation, which represent 20,000 maintenance shop employees are the two striking unions. The issues that would have been arbitrated centered around the railroad's practice of farming out repair work on equipment and the unions' demands for a rigid job classification code.

Michael J. Quill, international president of the TWU said Sept. 6 that "we are no closer to settlement than we were before."

National Youth School of Moral Concerns



In the first Methodist-sponsored national youth school offering a frank study of sex as well as alcohol problems, MYF delegates sought new answers to the questions of dating, pressures to drink, and preparation for marriage.

Seventy outstanding Methodist youths from more than 30 states recently attended this unique school, called the National Youth School of Moral Concerns, on the campus of Oklahoma City University, where they participated in a week-long study of two areas of moral concern facing youth—the use of alcoholic beverages and the role of sex in Christian living.

An expansion of the former National Youth School of Alcohol Studies sponsored annually by the General Boards of Temperance and Education, this school brought together 25 Methodist youth leaders and educators to serve as staff members. The Division of Temperance and General Welfare of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns and the Youth Department of the General Board of Education sponsored the 1960 school.

After a day of orientation and three days on the study of alcohol problems, the staff and delegates began a two-day discussion of sex. Avoiding a watered-down approach to a delicate subject, the staff introduced the study with a "Sex Knowledge Test." This test, published by Family Life Publications, incorporated, revealed the youths' knowledge of sex anatomy and sex terms.

Premarital relations

In the initial lecture on sex, dealing with sexual motivations and effects, the Rev. Dale White, pastor of First Methodist Church, Stoughton, Mass., told the delegates that sexual relations before marriage are tragic and destructive and violate the trust of relatives, friends and society.

White said that every society regulates sexual expression, and explained that these regulations are made for positive and valuable reasons.

The Rev. Jameson Jones, editor of *motive,* followed up White's address with a discussion of what the Bible says about sex. He told the youths that the attitude that "sex is all right if no harm is done" is wrong because it ignores the real purpose of sex.

"Sex is given by God for the union of two persons through marriage in spirit and flesh," he said. "It is more than the animal side of man's nature and should be used for the glory of God."

Earlier in the conference Jones also discussed Biblical views on alcoholic beverages, and he told the group that isolated Bible verses cannot be used to prove that drinking is either wrong or right.

According to Jones, the Bible message calls for man's responsibility to God and to his fellowmen, and the Christian realizes that his responsibility is incompatible with even moderate drinking.

"The moderate drinker through his witness and financial support makes possible an industry that tears at the roots of our society and the values that we ought to hold," he said.

Effect of alcohol

Another speaker, the Rev. M. Everett Dorr, executive director of Allied Youth, an organization promoting alcohol-free lives, also decried the effect that alcohol has on the United States. He said that alcohol wrecks the nation's safety and plays a large part in most of the social problems of our society. Besides these effects, he noted that alcohol causes the nation's number three health problem—alcoholism.

The delegates learned more about alcoholism when the Rev. Thomas Shipp, pastor of Lover's Lane Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, told them how to recognize and help people with drinking problems. Shipp, a well-known

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worker with alcoholics, described the stages that a person goes through as he approaches alcoholism.

Explaining that the average alcoholic begins his drinking at an early age, Shipp told the youth that representatives of the alcoholic beverage industry frequently furnish liquor to fraternities and sororities across the country to promote their products to young people.

But no matter how it is promoted, alcohol can do nothing for the human body, either medically or scientifically, that cannot be done better and with fewer bad side effects with medicine and chemicals, according to Dr. Lester Keyser, Director of Medical Services for Southern Methodist University.

Keyser said that there are too many misconceptions about alcohol and told the youths that alcohol is not a stimulant, not good for treating colds or snakebites, and is definitely not a food.

"It is intellectually dishonest to say that alcohol is a food," he said, "for there is no storage, no growth repair or development, and it decreases the performance."

Theological background

Before the delegates began their intensive study of alcohol and sex, the Rev. Donald Kuhn, admissions counselor at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., presented a theological foundation for their study. In four lectures he related Christian theology to the two areas of moral concern.

But for the young delegates the addresses were only a part of the school. In the daily reaction groups they discussed, questioned and planned future action.

These young people wanted something to take back to their own schools and communities. Many of them had watched relatives and friends fight alcohol problems. Most of them had faced high school sex problems, and had seen the results of uncontrolled emotions.

The 1960 National Youth School of Moral Concerns was only a beginning. According to the delegates' reactions, it was a successful one. As one boy said: "I am going home not only to stand up in a church meeting and say that I attended this school, but also to use what I have learned to help myself and others."

TV editorial

Personal morality, responsibility

Bruce Palmer, News Director, KWTV, (Channel 9) Oklahoma City, Okla., gave the following television editorial on Aug. 24, 1960. His subject was the National Youth School of Moral Concerns.

Parents of teen-agers in this outspoken age are bound to be concerned about the problems which drinking and sex pose for their children. For many parents find it difficult if not impossible to give their offspring effective and profitable advice for these problems—despite the intimacy of the family circle. Part of the trouble, in some cases, is that parental thinking has been outstripped by today's youthful world.

The feeling persists that subjects like these—particularly, sex—are too delicate for discussion with teen-agers. So they still are hampered by longstanding taboos . . . as I said, even sometimes at the parental level.

In that light, then, a project undertaken this week at Oklahoma City University by The Methodist Church seems rather *daring* in concept. It is called a National Youth School of Moral Concerns. Attending it are young Methodists of high school age from more than 30 states. The objectives of the conference are straight forward—to seek solutions to teen-age problems in the fields of alcohol and sex by frank discussions on the part of counselors and the student delegates themselves.

This is a pilot project—the first of its kind under Methodist sponsorship to deal with sex problems.

A certain amount of institutional courage has been required to put the church in this field of endeavor—and especially in view of the church's traditional conservatism.

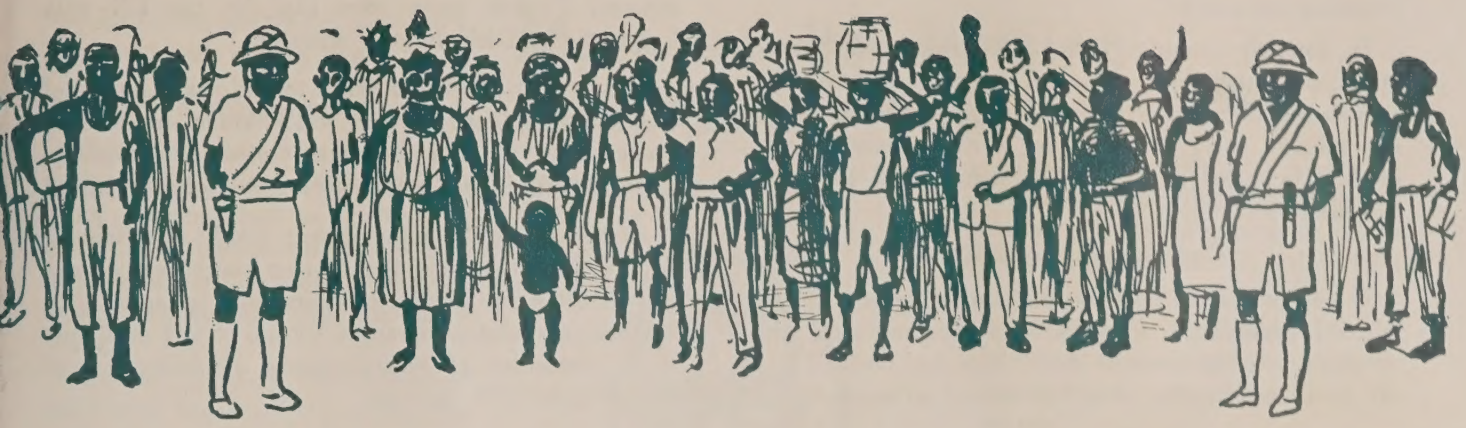
On the other hand, church sponsorship of just such socially-important and delicate questions can do much to remove the age-old taboos and restraints on discussions of them.

The primary emphasis in this youth conference is upon personal morality and responsibilities for behavior responses to certain cultural and sociological impulses in a fast-moving world. The obvious aim of the discussion is to create a desirable mold or pattern to shape the reactions of young people to alcohol and to sex.

Frank talking about alcohol and about sex can be dangerous or beneficial—depending entirely upon circumstances and surroundings.

Under the kind of guidance this church-sponsored institute offers, it should be helpful. Today's culture seems bent upon stimulating certain desires in various ways, and there is an apparent positive need for moral regulation.

Unquestionably the present youthful generation is more enlightened and more responsible than ever before. At the same time, its moral fiber can be strengthened by the kind of approaches to teen-age problems this church project provides.



Turmoil in the Congo

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan once spoke of the "wind of change" sweeping across Africa. Today that "wind" has become a hurricane that is overturning the established order with unexpected speed.

What is happening in the Congo is the consequence of Belgian colonial policies extending over many years. In the hope of retaining its overseas possessions, the Belgian government provided reasonably good economic conditions for the Congolese people, but limited their educational opportunities and denied them administrative experience in self-government.

When the spirit of nationalism and a desire for independence gripped other colonial areas, they did not bypass the Congo. Passionate political orators stirred the people, disorders resulted, and Belgium made the decision to grant freedom.

No overnight change

What would freedom mean? Some Congolese assumed that they would begin to enjoy the standard of living, the conveniences and the luxuries of the whites they had known. Others expected great things to happen as a result of the promises of political leaders seeking independence. When things did not change drastically during the first few days, disillusionment and anger spread. White people, especially Belgians, were attacked. Congolese soldiers rioted, killing, looting and raping.

The premier, Patrice Lumumba, was unable to restore order and appealed to the United Nations for help. In a resolution adopted on July 14, the Security Council agreed to furnish "such military assistance as may be necessary until . . . the national security forces may be able . . . to fully meet their tasks."

UN forces take over

Under the leadership of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, ably assisted by his on-the-spot representative Ralph Bunche, the UN assembled armed forces from nine African states and two European neutrals (Sweden and Ireland). With assistance from the United States and other nations, more than 15,000 men were moved into the Congo to take over from Belgian forces whose presence was a serious source of conflict.

But tribal rivalries and desires for regional autonomy brought new clashes. Baluba tribesmen in the Kasai area rebelled. Moise Tshombe, premier of the province of Katanga, a wealthy mineral district, threatened to fight for independence unless considerable autonomy was granted.

At first, the UN forces considered the disarming of the Force Publique (Congolese army) to be one of their main jobs in the restoration of order. This was partly done. But when Premier Lumumba sought UN aid in quelling tribal and regional revolts and this was refused, he then ordered the Force Publique into action using planes requisitioned from Belgian air lines, even some which were being used by the UN. It is alleged that he also received trucks and other supplies from Soviet sources.

Methodist center

The Baluba insurrection apparently was overcome the last week of August but Katanga remained. The capital of this rather rich area is Elizabethville, remote from other major cities and accessible primarily by air. The premier of Katanga, Methodist Tshombe, also had some 2,000 members of the Force Publique who were loyal to him.

Katanga has been the center of much Methodist work, and the Southern Congo Annual Conference was held in Elizabethville rather recently.

Relations between the UN and Lumumba were aggravated when the premier condemned Hammarskjold and the UN for their unwillingness to help him in his struggle against rebel groups. The secretary-general threatened to resign if UN troops engaged in intra-Congolese fighting rather than performing a police function. Lumumba threatened to ask UN troops to leave and to seek help from other sources, presumably the United Arab Republic or even the USSR.

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To date, the Security Council has supported Hammarskjold, Lumumba has not called for UN withdrawal (which would mean the loss of much economic and non-military aid), and even an 11-nation conference of African states called by Lumumba urged him to cooperate with the UN.

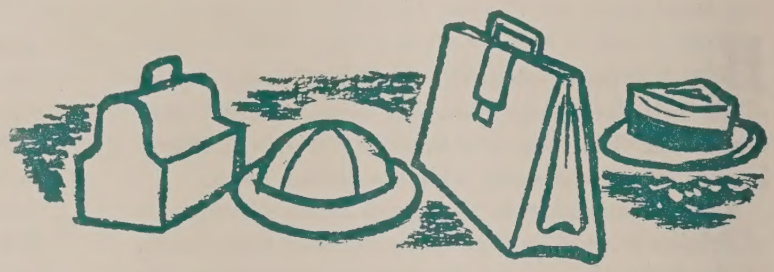
Complication in crisis

A serious complication is the anti-white sentiment which Lumumba and his supporters have cultivated in an effort to build national unity. This has resulted in the arrest and beating of UN personnel on several occasions. Protests have been filed by the UN with Lumumba and his foreign minister.

The present crisis is a grave test of the maturity of leadership in those African states which are already independent. To date, they have performed admirably, some 14,000 of the UN forces being furnished by them.

At this point, the future seems highly uncertain. It may well be that only the African states can salvage the situation by persuading Lumumba to agree to a compromise solution arranged by use of UN mediators or a committee of representatives of African states acting under UN sanction.

A Look at the Manpower Future



Louis F. Buckley, regional director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, has outlined some of the significant manpower changes we must face in the years ahead. His remarks were part of an address to members of the Association of Catholic Trade Unions at their 23rd anniversary celebration in New York.

Buckley stressed that economic growth is not an end in itself. There are three related trends, he said, which demand attention and action from labor organizations in the decade ahead.

1) A tremendous increase in workers under 25 and over 45, while the key 35-44 age group shrinks;

2) The continuing increase in white collar workers over blue collar workers;

3) The greater education preparation demanded of workers in the years ahead.

Trends important to churchmen

He continued by saying that all of these trends have moral and social implications. Twenty-six million young workers will enter the labor force in the next decade—a far greater number than the economy has ever had to absorb before.

Buckley predicted that industry still would have trouble "finding the workers our highly complex technology will require." Current trends, he said, "suggest that about seven and one-half million of the young people entering the labor force during the decade of 1960 will not have completed high school, and that two and one-half million will not even have completed the eighth grade."

This is an astounding prediction and a caustic comment on the inadequacies of an educational system leaving millions of young people inadequately prepared to face the need of earning a living.

Future good for some

Job opportunities will increase faster in occupations requiring the most education and training, that is for engineers, scientists and technicians.

There will also be a great need for skilled craftsmen, imaginative management personnel, sales and service people, professional workers and highly qualified government personnel.

But the only occupation that requires little education or training, namely "the unskilled worker" will not increase at all in the years ahead. Even now, Buckley said, it is difficult for young people without sufficient education to find and retain jobs, and their situation is likely to get worse as the number of high school graduates grows and job opportunities for the partly-educated shrink. They will constitute a new "disadvantaged group."

Women at work

Buckley noted two other interesting situations. First, the tremendous increase in the number of working women will mean that by 1970 nearly one-half of all of the women between the ages of 35 and 64 will be in the labor force. Many of these women, he said, will be motivated to work in order to finance a better education for their children. Commenting on the number of women in the work force, Buckley stressed the importance to the nation, from a moral and social viewpoint, that basic family

responsibilities should not suffer as a result of female employment.

Policies on minorities

The second issue—employment and promotional policies for minority group workers; policies contrary to justice and higher moral terms, which in the past have amounted to a great waste of talent and skill for many years.

One out of every 10 workers in the United States is a Negro. Buckley raised the question: "How many societies can survive by willfully reducing their strength by a tenth?" Yet, he added, when we examine the record, we find that Negro workers, through social and educational neglect, are not being utilized to their fullest capacity at a time when human brains, talents and abilities are at a premium.

Labor unions and similar groups must take into account, in their organizing activities, the more rapid expansion in the employment of white collar workers. If unions are to maintain or increase their membership, they will have to concentrate more of their organizing activities on groups which have not, up to the present, had a high proportion of union membership.

Buckley concluded his remarks on a note of high moral concern, declaring that today "we are faced with the need for a basically moral attitude, a respect for the right of every man to respect himself. Our society must be one in which no man is useless—no man is wasted—no man goes without regard."

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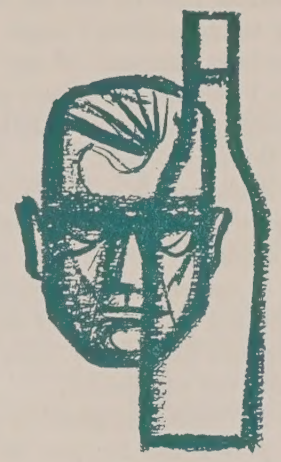
More adults drinking says Gallup Poll



The number of drinkers among US adults has taken a sharp increase over the last two years according to figures released recently by the Gallup Poll.

Since 1945, the poll has been asking a sampling of Americans, "Do you ever have an occasion to use alcoholic beverages or are you a total abstainer?"

From 1956 to 1958, there was a sharp decrease in those responding as drinkers. But between 1958 and 1960, the trend seems to have moved upward again.

Here are the figures as they now stand for the several years. Note that there is still a sharp decrease in the percentage of adults who drink since 1945.

Year	Drinkers	Abstainers
1945	67%	33%
1946	67	33
1947	63	37
1949	58	42
1950	60	40
1951	59	41
1952	60	40
1956	60	40
1957	58	42
1958	55	45
1959	--	--
1960	62	38

Note that several years have been skipped in the poll, including 1959.

What causes this upward swing now? For some time the brewers and distillers have been crowing about the "war babies" that would be coming of age along about now. Their advertising programs have been beamed toward this group. This may be one major factor.

Others feel that the sharp increase in the dollars spent for alcohol advertising ($250,000,000 in 1945, $413,000,000 in 1959) is a major factor.

If the curve continues to swing upward, these suppositions may become valid.

Increase in younger adults

According to the 1960 poll there are approximately 64,900,000 civilian adults (the 62 per cent) in the country who on occasion drink alcoholic beverage—beer, wine or liquor. The most marked increase in the proportion of drinkers was noted among younger adults in the population. This would confirm the theory above. In 1958, six out of 10 persons between the ages of 21 and 29, said they drank alcoholic beverages. In the current audit, seven out of 10 younger adults say they drink beer, wine or liquor on occasion.

The Gallup Poll figures also indicate an increase in the proportion of women drinkers. Over half of all women interviewed this year said they drank on occasion. But in 1958, less than half were drinkers.

The increase in the proportion of drinkers was noted on all educational levels. It was most marked among those persons with high school educations.

Many Americans on trial

by Carl Soule

By chance the 32 members of the World Peace Study Tour landed at the Moscow airport three days before the Powers' trial. We wondered whether any hostility would be shown toward us as American tourists. We experienced none in any way at any place from any person.

At our first meal at the Budapest Hotel the head waiter placed on our dining room table an American flag and Russian flag. For our pleasure the visiting orchestra from Hungary played "Sidewalks of New York" and "Auld Lang Syne." Several Russians danced briefly with members of our group.

Radio, press emphasis

The trial did receive emphasis on the radio and in the press. Police restricted traffic in front of the court house and perhaps 1,000 people gathered beyond the ropes to view the participants coming or going.

On bulletin boards around the city there was a poster, depicting Powers sitting alone and dejected on one end of a bench, while on the other end were representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Air Force and the Pentagon looking shamefacedly in the opposite direction.

An American attorney who attended the trial affirmed that he had never seen a prosecutor who more humanely sought justice and mercy for the defendant rather than vengeance.

Punishment not fuel

The sentence of 10 years—three in close confinement and seven with moderate freedom—gave Russians the feeling that the crime of aerial espionage was being punished and yet did not add fuel to the flames of the cold war.

A pastor of the Moscow Baptist church, with whom we conferred during the week of the trial, observed: "Several years ago when I went to England to study I debated with myself whether I should take my camera, lest by taking pictures I might offend the security interests of my hosts. Finally I did take my camera and did take some pictures, but I waited two years to develop them."

An American in a highly responsible position in Moscow affirmed the point made in "The Courage to Confess" (*Contact-Concern*, June 15) that the spy plane incident seriously embarrassed Khrushchev in his policy of peace and coexistence.

His opponents exclaimed cynically, "This proves how far you can trust capitalist nations and especially Eisenhower."

Eichmann trial

Within a short time there will be in Israel a trial for Adolf Eichmann. He has already stated the outline of his defense: "I was not a murderer.

I was nothing but a loyal, orderly, correct, efficient soldier and did what I did only out of idealistic devotion to my Fatherland. My belief in Nazi leadership and the necessity of total war made me fulfil my duties with a clean conscience and willing heart. I was a good German, I am a good German, and I shall always be one."

Responsibility for the U-2 flight rested partly with Powers and he properly admitted it. He confessed that before his arrest he had been only "a loyal, orderly, correct, efficient" agent of the CIA. He had not understood how his acts made for war rather than peace and security.

We are sure that many airmen working for Strategic Air Command, many technicians making missiles, and many chemists making poisonous gases have Powers' naive trust in the correctness of military policies.

The wife and parents of Francis Gary Powers were shocked by his arrest and trial. They knew nothing of his secret flights. Especially in Christian homes there should be a shared conviction that the activities of the bread winner constitute a Christian vocation.

A few years ago many German Eichmanns at the end of their working days returned to their unsuspecting wives and children, ate their bread and cheese, and pruned their rose bushes.

Economy determines acts

In line with the communist assumption that the acts of men are determined by economic patterns, the Soviet defense attorney argued that Powers belonged to an underprivileged economic class. The capitalist economic pattern gave him limited choice of economic betterment. The system was at fault as well as he.

This explanation is narrowly Marxistic. But it is true to say that in Moscow all Americans who have the cold war spirit were on trial. Policy makers in government, members of Congress, citizens casting votes—in spirit all were involved in the Powers case.

In Russia some members of our tour bought leaflets and books dealing with Russian history, communist theory, and the trial. At New York customs officials critically examined these publications, asked why they had been purchased, and observed that better information on such subjects could be obtained in the United States!

Only a few miles away the Statue of Liberty lifted her lamp, but the fog of cold war made it invisible!

NCMYF—"religion is vital area"

In a six-hour business session that lasted well past midnight, the National Conference of the Methodist Youth Fellowship, in its annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb., passed resolutions which supported non-violent sit-in demonstrations, took a stand for racial and social equality, urged abolition of the Central Jurisdiction and called for a study of Communism by Methodist youth in order to oppose it effectively.

They also urged support of disarmament negotiations through the United Nations and opposed nuclear testing.

The Aug. 15-20 meeting was held at Nebraska Wesleyan University. Attendance was about 130, with 90 voting delegates representing the more than 1,400,000 members of the Methodist Youth Fellowship in churches across the country. Theme of the conference was "The Meaning of the Doctrine of the Church in Terms of Mission."

Resolutions passed

All of the resolutions were either passed unanimously or with but a few dissenting votes.

One of the resolutions called for the integration of Methodist youth groups "both socially and racially."

This resolution, which also referred to the Central Jurisdiction, said in part: "We the National Conference of Methodist Youth Fellowship stand for racial and social equality on the grounds of our beliefs and understanding of the Christian doctrine. We believe in the equality of all men regardless of physical differences."

The resolution supported the plan agreed upon by the 1956 and 1960 Methodist General Conferences for the gradual abolition of the Central Jurisdiction by a democratic process.

The resolution on Communism said in part: "We feel that the Christian church today is not as well prepared to stand for its convictions as Communism is prepared to stand for its convictions.

"Through study we should come to realize and admit the shortcomings of the Christian church which have caused much of the success of Communism.

"Along with the study of Communism we need to come to a full understanding of our own beliefs and doctrines."

The youth called for an international prayer vigil for world peace by Methodist and other youth. The resolution recommended that the Youth Department of the Methodist Board of Education "set up such a vigil for Methodist youth in this country and that it begin conversations with the United Christian Youth Movement and the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches regarding their participation in a vigil."

The delegates recommended that Methodist churches take action against pornographic literature and objectionable motion pictures.

They also said that "religion is a vital area in the development of a well-educated person" and that U. S. public schools should carefully consider this before "removing the mention of religion from the classroom or abolishing the observance of religious holiday."

Officers selected

Six officers were elected at the conference. They are:

Financial secretary—John M. Sawyer, Orangeburg, S. C.

Secretary—Miss Jo Gulley, Portland, Ore.

Christian Outreach chairman—Miss Dawn Ella Reed, Kingsport, Tenn.

Christian Faith chairman—Barret Smith, Lavonia, Ga.

Christian Fellowship chairman—Charlie E. Cloaninger, Jr., Columbia, S. C.

Christian Witness chairman—John W. Gwinn, Champaign, Ill.

All of the officers were elected to two-year terms except the Christian Witness chairman, who was elected for one year to fill a vacancy.

John Newman, Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected to a two-year term on the editorial board of *Classmate*, a Methodist youth publication.

Only about half of the officers of the organization were elected this year. The others will remain in office till next year.

Donald L. Baldwin, San Rafael, Calif., is president of the group.

1961 meeting planned

The NCMYF will have its 1961 annual meeting as a part of the North American Eccumenical Youth Assembly, Aug. 16-23 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The delegates also voted to have a national Methodist youth convocation in August, 1963 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

This was the first time the organization had met as a separate group. In the past, representatives of the MYF and the Methodist Student Movement met together each year as members of the National Conference of Methodist Youth. This organization was dissolved at the 1960 General Conference at the request of both the youth and students and each group now has a separate organization. The NCMYF was the sponsor of *Concern*, prior to its unification with *Contact*.

Integrated swimming prohibited at Junaluska

A group of about 10 white and Negro college students was turned away from the Southeastern Methodist Assembly swimming pool at Lake Junaluska, N.C. Aug. 25 when they asked to swim.

The students were a part of the Southeastern Regional Leadership Training Conference of the Methodist Student Movement, which met there Aug. 22-29.

Nearly 400 Methodist college students, only a few of them Negroes, attended the meeting.

An adult leader of the conference said that the Rev. James W. Fowler, Jr., assembly superintendent, stated the group was not allowed to swim because the Lake Junaluska Board of Trustees has ruled that whites and Negroes cannot swim together in the pool.

Will attend meeting

At Fowler's suggestion, student and adult representatives of the conference will attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Junaluska board of trustees in November in Atlanta and discuss "the issue of integration of the swimming pool."

The adult leader of the conference gave the following account of what happened at the pool:

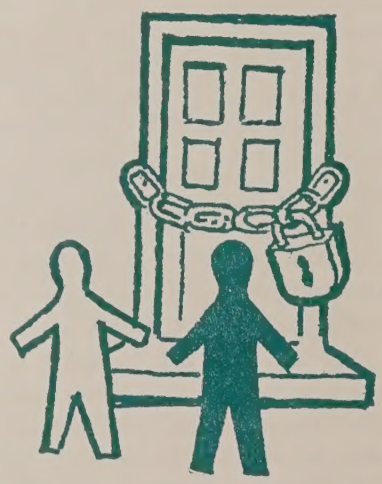
The group went to the pool in the afternoon and asked to swim but was turned away. Members of the group then had a period of prayer and discussion with Fowler. After the prayer and discussion period, the group went to the pool again, and it was closed, with Fowler giving the ruling of the board of trustees.

Attitude excellent

The leader said the general attitude was excellent and a spirit of Christian love was maintained at all times.

After the pool was closed, Fowler and some of the group joined in a volleyball game, the leader said.

The publication of the conference said the morning of the 25th that each student should determine his



own policy concerning the segregation of the swimming pool. No stand or action on the matter was taken by the conference, although for the past several years the students voted not to swim since the Negroes attending the conference could not.

There is no apparent segregation in the use of other facilities of the assembly, which is owned and operated by the Southeastern Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church.

Food for peace proposals given

Work is being done on proposed amendments to Public Law 480 to strengthen our present Food for Peace program. The law deals with the use of agricultural surpluses at home and abroad through sales, gifts from our government to other governments, and donations through governmental or non-governmental agencies to needy persons.

One amendment would make it more possible to send agricultural surpluses to the peoples of Communist countries. An example of a missed opportunity was some years ago during a severe famine in Communist China. Groups as diverse as *Life Magazine* and the Fellowship of Reconciliation proposed that the United States government make a generous offer of food to these starving people, but it was never done.

Other proposals are as follows:

Use of abundant supplies of food, fiber and biological oils to promote more rapid economic developments, to alleviate hunger, to provide more adequate nutrition, to further programs of general and vocational education, and to promote literacy.

With half the world still hungry, we should seek to make a maximum contribution toward improving human nutrition by producing the foods most needed for this purpose and by providing the necessary multilateral machinery for working toward this goal.

Provide authority for cooperation with other nations in a common effort to make the maximum use of stocks of available food and fiber in areas of need. (The machinery for administering an international development effort can best be set up in the United Nations either in the Food and Agriculture Organization or the Special Fund or both.)

By Congressional action give authority to the Executive Branch for the implementation of such policy on the part of the United States. This

would place the United States in the position of cooperating effectively in the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign of the FAO.

Provide that a determination be made each year of the total quantity of each agricultural commodity that will be required in carrying out authorized programs. Prior determination of overseas food requirements will direct attention to the use of United States' food and fiber stocks as part of our foreign policy rather than as a by-product of price support programs.

Until multilateral programs under United Nations sponsorship can be instituted, authority is needed to permit agreements with friendly nations who want to participate in any of the sale, loan, grant, or barter operations authorized under Public Law 480.

You can help this program along by writing to your Congressmen and asking for information on it, making known your support, and keeping them aware of its importance.

Right to vote denied Negroes

In Terrell county, Ga., five Negroes have brought complaints to the federal court declaring that they have not been able to pass literacy tests despite the fact that at least three of them are college graduates. The reason why one was denied his voting franchise was because of failure to copy down the rapid reading of the Constitution.

Another Negro graduate of New York University was disqualified by the same registrar on a literacy test because he mispronounced the word "original." Another college graduate was turned down in his literacy test because of the mispronunciation of the word "equity."

The department of justice, which is processing these complaints, has asked that the District Judge appoint a federal voting referee, the first such in the South since reconstruction days, to serve in Terrell county.

Federal attorneys contend they have proof that more rigid and difficult vote qualification tests are applied to Negroes than to white people in this county. The suit was brought two years ago and was reinstated for trial by the United States Supreme Court after District Judge T. Hoyt Davis dismissed it on grounds that sections of the 1957 civil rights law were unconstitutional.

Proposals presented by social workers

The National Association of Social Workers with 27,000 members employed in governmental and voluntary health, welfare and recreation agencies has presented three priority proposals for social welfare to the Democratic and Republican parties.

The first proposal is concerned with the development of a national program of health care services financed through the social security system.

The second calls for the establishment of a national policy for family well-being. Responsibility for such a program would be in the Social Security Administration.

The third proposal calls for the strengthening of international understanding—through liberalizing our immigration laws and greatly expanding the program of student exchanges to involve several hundred thousand a year.

Health care benefits

On this 25th anniversary year of the Social Security act, the social workers believe that "the hour has arrived for the development of a system of health care benefits purchased through the social security system."

Too many persons reach old age, sick instead of well because they were unable to afford proper medical care when confronted with health crisis in their earlier years. For the lack of the ounce of prevention in their early years, continued good health in later years has been denied to too many. The statement of the social workers calls for a national policy "developed under government leadership in close cooperation with the voluntary groups and representatives of the healing professions."

Such a health program thus set up would provide for a health program through the payroll deduction mechanism of the Social Security act.

Additional family program

An added statement urges a joint federal-state public assistance program for needy persons that would provide suitable medical services along with needed food, shelter and clothing.

The family well-being program would call for the setting up of an advisory council of family well-being. In addition, research in the area of family break-up and child welfare programs would be incorporated.

Concerning international understanding, the Association of Social Workers urges that the National origins formula of the immigration laws be abolished and a unified quota system adopted which is entirely nondiscriminatory.

Unions hold back on improved equipment

According to Washington, D. C. newspapers, painting contractors in the nation's capital recently offered the heads of the painters' union a higher wage scale if the painters would agree to use more efficient equipment such as spray guns to paint radiators, electrical equipment and rough masonry surfaces, and also to use nine inch wide paint rollers instead of the customary seven inch wide ones.

The union officials refused. This refusal to use more modern tools yielding greater productivity will be reflected in higher bills than otherwise would have been necessary for Washingtonians purchasing new houses or redecorating their homes.

. . . at your service

. . . worth quoting . . .

. . . Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Jr.

Methodist Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Jr., has declared that the religious issue is not only relevant but primary; therefore it should not be dodged in this or any campaign.

The recently named leader in the Syracuse Area spoke at the dedication of a new Fellowship hall facility at Camp Aldersgate, Brantingham, N.Y., at a meeting attended by over 300 Northern New York layfolk and ministers, Aug. 7.

His remarks on the religious issue came as he addressed himself to a consideration of the foundations of our religious and political institutions.

Declared Bishop Ward: "We deplore religious controversy. It is the character of Methodists to think and let think. We trust our people when all the facts are in to make their judgment in the light of reason and conscience as they cast their ballots. Methodist lay leaders, ministers, bishops, do not tell, they need not tell their members how to vote. They have minds and wills of their own and will make their votes count when the time comes.

"But we should not dodge the religious issue of this or any campaign. For we believe that religion is relevant. In fact it is so relevant that it is primary and not secondary. What a man—what a president—believes makes a great deal of difference in how he acts, and what a president does has great relevance for a democracy, for this free society and free people.

"The politician who says religion is irrelevant is as unrealistic as the religious man who says politics is irrelevant.

"Life is a unity. Man's material and spiritual, economic and religious, political and ethical natures cannot be isolated. What God has joined together let not man put asunder!

"Political candidates must not dodge the issue in this campaign. Let us raise the issue without rancor or ridicule . . . without bigotry and narrow sectarianism, but let us raise it because above all other issues it is relevant to the crisis which faces us and all mankind at this high hour."

. . . Bishop Paul Hardin, Jr.

In his first sermon as a bishop, Bishop Paul Hardin, Jr., Columbia, S. C., said at Lake Junaluska, N. C., Aug. 7, that he doesn't know of anybody in the world who needs to repent of sins more than Americans.

"What a wonderful country we have," said Bishop Hardin. "And what have we done with it? We have used its resources in many instances to destroy personal character."

"We've used our wealth to indulge in unneeded luxuries," he said. "We have 'caviar tastes' while the rest of the world is in need."

"A civilization's cracking up, and we are selling freedom's birthright for a mess of pottage," he declared.

The bishop also said that Americans need to repent because they are "very largely throwing away the Bible and the Sabbath, making a mockery of Christian marriage, with the divorce rate increasing year after year," and drinking so much beverage alcohol.

He addressed about 2,000 persons at the morning worship service at this southwestern Methodist assembly.

World Methodist committee considers Africa problems

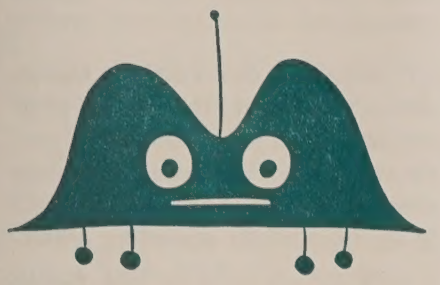
Praise and encouragement to the head of The Methodist Church of South Africa for his fearless, Christian opposition to apartheid were voiced at the recent meeting of the World Methodist Council's executive committee in Zurich, Switzerland. The resolution was passed following a presentation by the Rev. E. Benson Perkins of Birmingham, England, one of the secretaries of the council, who recently visited South Africa.

While considerable newspaper coverage has been given to the courageous attitudes of leaders of other churches, Dr. Perkins assured this international committee that the president of the conference of the independent Methodist Churches of South Africa, the Rev. Leslie Hewson of Capetown, had been no less vocal than others in his protests. As a sample, Dr. Perkins quoted the conference president as saying, "The time has past when the white man could think and act *for* all other men in South Africa; he must now learn to think and act *with* them."

Dr. Perkins reported that the new Methodist Church of Ghana will be completely autonomous but desires to maintain close association with British Methodism. It is expected that the new church in Ghana will become a member of the World Methodist Council in time to be represented at the World Methodist conference in Oslo, Norway, in August, 1961.

by

Caradine R. Hooton



Suggested use for *Stop Driving Us Crazy*

A time tested formula for putting an idea across is: First of all tell your audience what you are going to tell them, then tell it to them, finally tell them what you have told them.

The Springfield-Greene County Safety (Missouri) took this approach in using the safe driving film, *Stop Driving Us Crazy.*

Instead of merely presenting the picture on "television classroom," a public service program of KPTS-TV, they gave the movie's message a recall assist by following-up the presentation with a panel discussion by three teen-agers.

Local students participated

Don Brown, manager of the local safety council working with officials of the TV station and the members of the Television, Radio, and Film Commission of The Methodist Church arranged the show. Three students who had completed the driver's training course in local public schools participated.

The students met with Brown who moderated the panel, several times prior to the TV presentation to view the film. They decided that the major line to pursue was the importance of proper driving attitudes. They centered their 19 minute discussion on this point.

Don't over-moralize

Brown feels that teen-agers strike the right note in discussing this film. "They don't over-moralize the problem." He says, "And they have none of the pedantic attitudes that many professional safety people possess."

Stop Driving Us Crazy can be secured from either of the Cokesbury Bookstores in the United States for a rental of $6 for conferences, districts, or local churches interested in putting on a similar program on one or more TV stations.

The 86th Congress adjourned without action on many important pending bills. Some good legislation was passed. But imperative needs in the area of social reform were by-passed. We can still be thankful for progress toward greater understanding by certain leaders of such needs as assistance to the aging, better housing, more adequate treatment of the problems of delinquency and a strengthening of the health, education and welfare program so well begun under Arthur S. Flemming.

*We predict that the new Congress will accept responsibility for nation-*wide surveys (1) of the waste in natural and human resources caused by the unrestrained advertising and consumption of alcoholic beverages, (2) of unconscionable drains on the economy by gambling racketeers, (3) hazards to life and property by service of intoxicants on airlines and (4) the debacle of moral debauchery induced by promoters of pornography.

Citizens will be rightfully concerned about the character and connections of those who seek high office in the November elections. While "denomination" should not be the determining factor in one's vote against an otherwise qualified candidate, let it be equally clear that a particular church affiliation should not be the singular appeal in favor of any special aspirant.

*Thirty-nine youth from the Washington-Baltimore area got into a bottle-*throwing hassle Labor day weekend with police of an Atlantic coastal resort city. Citizens of this quiet and orderly Maryland town had banned the service there of alcoholic beverages. Newscasters reported police as saying the riot started when an 18-year-old Marine rebelled against the refusal of the merchant to fill his order for intoxicants.

*To solve problems of this kind at the source, we have just closed at Okla-*homa City a National School of Moral Concerns, where many very alert youth leaders developed new skills for re-directing human drives from the lower to the higher areas of adequate control. Gathered there were top level youth from 30 states, who through eight days of intensive training and counseling got new vision and techniques for Christian leadership every community should have.

One of the privileges of the new Board will be the continuance of a vast program of training in which young people can enjoy sharing the fuller benefits of abundant living and becoming creators of new patterns of Christian togetherness, rather than being mere conformists to old customs that never satisfy.

by *Herman Will*

With Latin America disturbed by events in Cuba and the Dominican Republic, with Africa torn by conflicts in the Congo and other newly independent areas, and with chiefs of state planning to attend the General Assembly, attention is centered on international affairs. Without doubt, U.S. foreign policy will be a major issue in the election campaign.

Here is a rare opportunity for Christian social concerns leaders to use this high interest intelligently and effectively. Education is most successful when undertaken at such moments.

First, secure from libraries, reliable papers and magazines, schools, the UN, the State Department, your senators and representative, and the Division of Peace and World Order material on these crucial issues. Use them for study and discussion in Commissions on Christian Social Concerns on the conference, district and local levels. Report on your studies to district meetings, official boards and various church organizations.

Second, be sure to tie this high current interest into your plans for the observance of World Order Sunday. Materials are being mailed at this very moment to 25,000 pastors and 17,000 local church chairmen of Commissions on Christian Social Concerns. You will want to order copies in quantity of the Peace and World Order statement of General Conference, of *What Can You Do for Peace?* and of *Choose You This Day!* (an adaption of the General Conference disarmament statement for local and individual use). Each of these is available at $2 per 100 from the Service Department.

Third, try to arrange for a committee to interview the candidates for the House in your congressional district on their stand on foreign policy issues, calling their attention to the stand of General Conference.

Resources . . .

Improve Our Immigration Law —A Job for the Churches—from the Division of Peace and World Order, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; $.10 each.

The four page statement describes the present U.S. immigration law and makes recommendations for its improvement. It is signed by eminent churchmen, including Gaither Warfield of the Methodist Committee on Overseas Relief.

Can We End the Cold War?, by Leo Perla, Macmillan and company, New York, $4.50.

There are many books on U.S. foreign policy which are written from a secular point of view. These are often helpful, but they are designed for the college classroom, rather than for the church.

Perla's book deals with the morality of our foreign policy. With Amos-like indignation, Perla describes the three sets of double standards which we currently embrace—one for national conduct and another for personal conduct, one for ourselves and another for the enemy, and one for our professions and another for our acts.

. . . worth quoting . . .

Max Born, German physicist and Nobel laureate, from "Man and the Atom" in *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists:*

"There is no doubt that the human race is in an acute crisis. At the present time, fear alone enforces a precarious peace. However, that is an unstable state of affairs, which ought to be replaced by something better.

"We do not need to look far in order to find a more solid basis for the proper conduct of our affairs: It is the principle which is common to

all great religions and with which all moral philosophers agree; the principle which in our own part of the world is taught by the doctrine of Christianity; the principle which Mahatma Gandhi had actually carried into practice, before our own eyes, in liberating his own country, India, from foreign domination: It is the renunciation of force in the pursuit of political aims.

"Fifty years ago, when I was young, this statement would have been regarded as Utopian and foolish. Today, I am able to express it without raising doubts as to my sanity. It is very likely that tomorrow not the pacifists but the bellicose will be regarded as fools, for the experiences of the last 50 years have left an impact on the minds of men."

. . . did you know . . .

. . . that our Federal payroll now contains 2,393,409 workers?

Of that number, 1,349,026 employees are all in Federal civilian agencies while 1,044,383 civilian employees work in our military agencies. This without question makes the Federal payroll the largest in the world.

. . . that the all-white Cleveland Methodist Union voted unanimously to accept into membership the city's six Negro Methodist churches?

Delegates to the union's annual meeting instructed officers to submit a plan for integration at next year's session. The Methodist Union includes 52 congregations with 44,000 members.

Dr. Sylvester M. Riley, pastor of the Cory Methodist church—the largest Negro Methodist church in Cleveland with 2,400 members—said that the six Negro congregations were "ready, willing and able" to join the union as soon as they are invited.

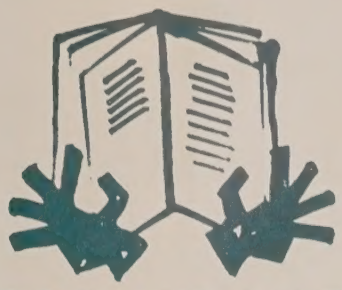
. . . that representatives of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish groups were named to a 15-member state advisory council on the reorganization of Massachusetts' government?

Members of the new council, appointed by Gov. Foster Furcolo, include: Protestant Episcopal Bishop Robert M. Hatch of Western Massachusetts, the Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S. J., Dean of the Boston College school of business administration and Rabbi Albert F. Goldstein of Temple Ohabei Shalom in Boston.

. . . that Wake Forest College undergraduates voted never to admit Negroes to the white Baptist-supported institution at Winston-Salem, N. C.?

On a three-choice ballot 742 students voted never to integrate, 322 voted to integrate in the relatively near future, and 282 voted to integrate immediately. The total vote of 1,346 ballots represented all but 400 students in the schools of business administration, liberal arts and sciences.

The vote was requested by the student legislature just a week after the president of the North Carolina Baptist Convention, C. B. Deane, had declared that Baptists "cannot wait longer on taking favorable action looking toward the admission of qualified Negro students into our institutions."



Methodism and Society in Theological Perspective, by the Rev. S. Paul Schilling, Abingdon Press, Nashville, Tenn.

This is the first volume to be published in the four-volume MESTA project of The Methodist Church's Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs. (MESTA is the abbreviated title of the project, The Methodist Church in Social Thought and Action.)

The 311-page book, while it is the first of the series to be published, will become volume three of the series on *Methodism and Society.* The author, Schilling, is a professor of systematic theology in Boston University School of Theology.

The research project out of which the four volumes will grow has been undertaken by the faculty of Boston University School of Theology at the request of the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs. The study has been made possible by a grant to the board from the Fund for the Republic.

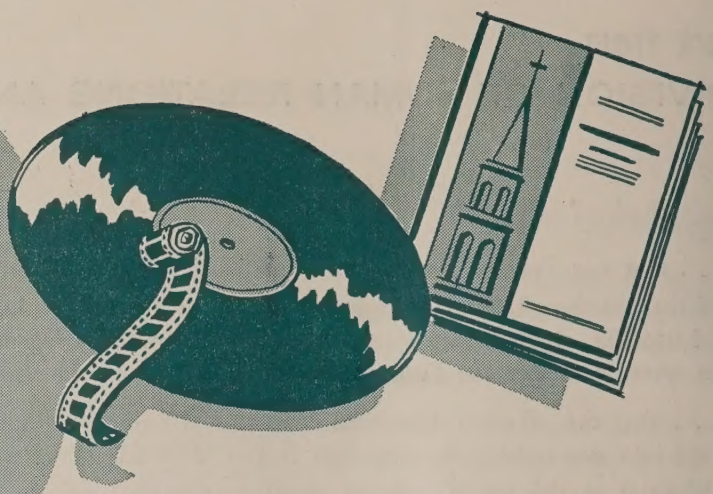
Steps, National Board of YMCAs, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., $1.50 per copy.

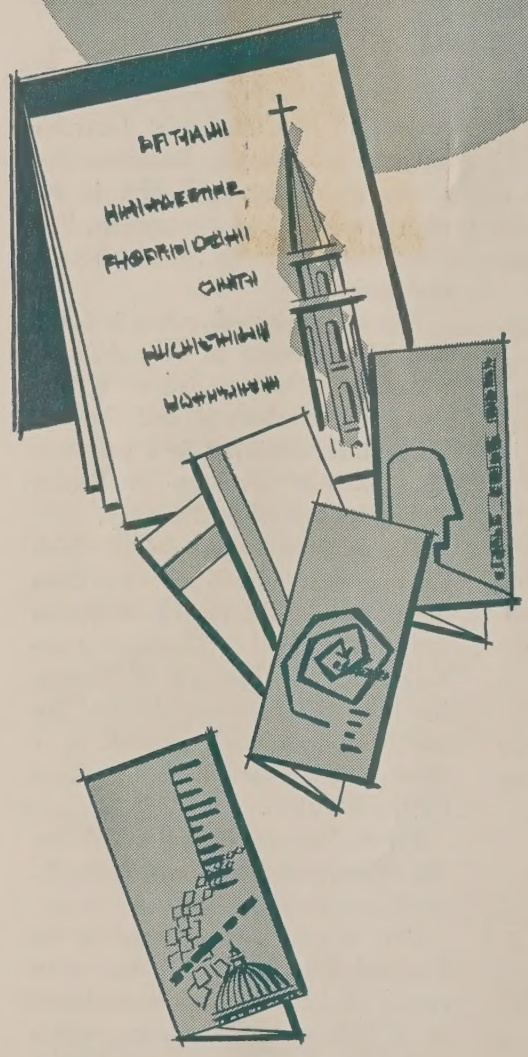
Here is a booklet prepared by the National Board of YMCAs on a report of its Commission on Interracial Policies and Programs, which recites the steps taken by the YMCA to improve racial practices in its national council, national committees and boards, national constituents groups, related groups and area, state and local authorities.

It suggests ways a voluntary philanthropic group can deal with racial problems in its own life. The booklet could be instructive for Methodists.

NEW! for YOU

a Christian Social Concerns leader





The following materials have been prepared jointly by the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs, Division of Peace and World Order, Division of Temperance and General Welfare of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

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